

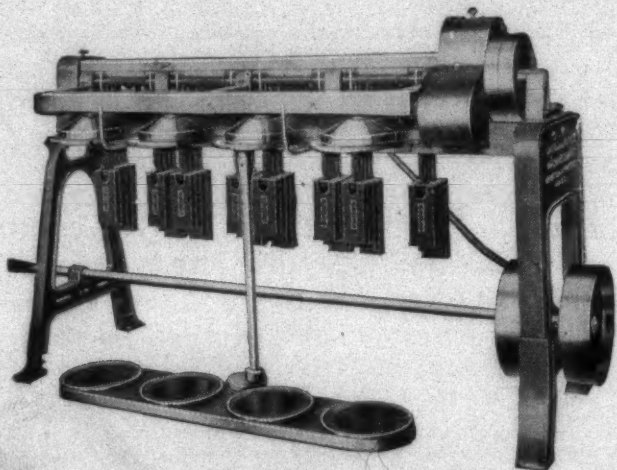
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918

NUMBER 22

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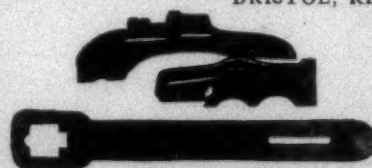
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Opportunity for Revision of Freight Rate Fabric

To one who has lived with the problem since the first Interstate Commerce Commissioners were appointed, the outstanding feature of the Federal commandeering of railroads is neither its possible relationship to Government ownership nor its potentialities for operating efficiency and economy. Pre-eminent over all is the opportunity afforded, after all these wearisome years, to deal equitably and scientifically with the rate fabric.

The earliest abuses affecting shippers and passengers were discriminations in the price paid. Tariffs available to one shipper were not available to another; favored passengers received passes, while others paid. Later, this discrimination was flimsily veiled by maintaining a theoretical tariff, but granting rebates. Nor were the rebates the same to every favored party. After years of effort by Congress, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Courts, the rate fabric assumed stability, to the extent at least that there was but one public lawful rate for one service and that rebating became so full of risk of imprisonment and fine as to be wholly stopped.

Despite all this accomplishment, the fact remains that the rate fabric is still full of discriminations, which operate harshly against many shippers and many shipments. The fact of the persistence of discriminations is just as natural a concomitant of the growth of railroads as was the earlier favoring of certain shippers with rates or rebates. Abstractly speaking, no railroad ever desired to depart from a published tariff or from a fair standard of remuneration. But some railroads were newer or more struggling than others, and competition was a popular idol. Hence the shipper who carried the largest club, namely, who had the most to offer in the way of volume of business, got the best treatment and the most favors in the form of lower rates or of rebates. These shippers with their big clubs usually pursued the practice of obtaining favors from the weaker railroads first. Naturally, the other lines would meet the reduction or the rebate, and a lower scale of secret rates would result to these favored shippers. Next, another weak carrier would make a further concession, which the other roads again would meet. The result was that the rates on certain commodities of heavier volume, produced by relatively few concerns, became disproportionately low.

This fixed the standards for rates on these commodities. These standards have persisted, notwithstanding regulation. The Interstate Commerce Commission has never had authority to increase rates on its own volition. There has never been any public body authorized to raise disproportionately low rates. Certainly this is true as to any comprehensive treatment of the subject. Occasional opportunity to fix a higher rate has developed in a rate litigation but this has not afforded any opportunity for treatment of the subject as a whole.

Moreover, the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the development of the Interstate Commerce Act have not changed, broadly speaking, the situation existing prior to the passage of the statute. It is still the fact that the man with the big "club" obtains the results in the way of lower rates. To some extent the personnel of the club-wielders has increased. In addition to the large shippers, certain energetic Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and organizations of shippers constitute the parties who continue to obtain favors. They get these favors not from the railroads but from the situation. The commodity or the locality, which can and does employ tariff experts and counsel to prosecute rate cases before the Federal and State Commissions, is the commodity or locality which gets the best of the rate situation. The process is slower than it used to be and the "club" is not quite so effective, because it is used before Boards which also consider the equitable rights of other parties. Nevertheless, under regulation as we practice it in this country, the commodity or locality that has its day in court naturally gets better treatment than the commodity of locality which never goes before the Commission. And thus shippers, large in themselves or grouped for effective action, have better success in keeping rates to their liking than have the scattered small shippers. The latter, except in sporadic instances, are never before the Commission. The time and expense involved has been too great for thousands of persons. These persons have sustained for years the burden of a disproportionately high rate, as compared with some commodity or locality which has had the benefit of effective presentation of its case before the public authorities.

And so, when applications have been made to the Interstate Commission for a horizontal rate increase, one of the most deterring factors has been the Commission's knowledge of existing grave disproportions. The request for a horizontal increase puts the matter before the Commission in its least alluring and most offensive aspect. Where a disproportion exists, a horizontal increase involves widening the disproportion and increasing the inequality. If copper pays \$1 per cwt. and shoes pay \$2 per cwt., the disparity is \$1; but a 15 per cent increase would make the respective amounts \$1.15 and \$2.30, thus increasing the disparity to \$1.15. The Commission has doubtless hoped for years that on some rate increase the railroads would proffer a more scientific and equitable conceived tariff. But the railroads have never done so, though presumably they have often tried among themselves to reach an agreement to increase certain disproportionately low rates and lower certain disproportionately high ones; and in the end they have invariably brought in their self-condemnatory application for a horizontal increase.

The operation of the railroads by the Government thus affords a magnificent opportunity for a genuine and sweeping reconstruction of the rate fabric. Unduly low rates can be brought to their proper position and unduly high ones can be lowered. As far as is humanly possible, the rate fabric can be made at least to present no glaring discrepancies and no indefensible inequalities. The situation will require much breadth of vision and willingness to surrender conventional points of view. For example, our rate structure in this country possesses, as a fundamental constituent, the principle of affording to all commodities the widest possible market. In some cases rates are unremunerative because fixed in the intention of obtaining for a producing area a market which it very likely would not otherwise have enjoyed. It may well be that a re-survey of the situation would strike down many existing rates of long haul with thin revenues. While the result would be to give certain producing areas a narrower geographical market, the benefit to the railroads needs no demonstration. An unseen but nevertheless highly tangible advantage from such a limitation of markets would also result from the fact that whole groups of rates are today based upon some long-haul rate.

There are even ridiculous cases where no freight, or practically no freight, ever moves on the long-haul rate, and yet the rates for shorter distances are adjusted on the basis of this unused long-haul tariff. The result to the railroad is that none of the rates in question is on a sufficiently remunerative basis. If, for example, a commodity is manufactured at Pittsburgh, at Scranton and at Albany, the rates to Boston have been fixed on the basis of making it practicable if not also profitable for the Pittsburgh producer to sell in Boston. The Pittsburgh-Boston rate holds earnings from Scranton rate holds earnings from Scranton to Boston down as against the carrier the Scranton producer. The Albany-Boston earnings are similarly fixed. Each such situation needs to be looked into; and, if the Pittsburgh-Boston tariff is rarely employed in actual cases, then it should be disregarded and matters should be reconstituted with a firm hand. As a suggested basis, in the situation just mentioned, the normal rate should be the one over which the greatest volume of such tariff naturally moves. If, for example, the Albany-Boston combination has shown the greatest activity, then that rate should fix the standard and should be set at a figure remunerative to the carrier for the service rendered. The Scranton-Boston rate and the Pittsburgh-Boston rate should then be fixed practically on the basis of simple arithmetical progression. If this should result in a very small amount of the product moving from Scranton and none at all moving from Pittsburgh, no unjustifiable harm would result. The rate should be such as would afford an adequate recompense to the carrier in all instances. Our historic principle of mulcting the carrier for the sake of allowing a Scranton producer to compete in a market where he could not otherwise compete, but for the fact of a favorable railroad rate, is a dubious principle and ought to be done away with.

Boston was perhaps an unfortunate destination to mention, because it calls to mind another fallacy that the railroad dictator should seek to dispel, viz., the effect of water competition upon railroad rates. Water competition, real and "potential," has had a most remarkable effect upon the rate fabric in this country. It accounts for many rates that are so low as to be unremunerative. While there may be some situations

(Continued on page 7.)

The Present Supply of Wool

(By William M. Wood, President, American Woolen Co., in Commerce and Finance.)

Because of our new and great military needs and because of the investigation of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in Washington, a great deal of interest attaches at the present time to the question of the amount of wool available for the use of the American people. It should be understood at the outset that though our country is one of the largest wool producing countries in the world—producing, in fact, about one-tenth of all the wool grown in the entire world—American mills and the American people are the largest consumers and users of wool, so that in time of war particularly it is essential that there should constantly be large wool stocks available within our borders beyond any immediate requirements.

To make a fair comparison between the wool needs and the wool consumption of the people of the United States and the people of the United Kingdom, it is necessary to go as far back as the year 1909—that being the latest year for which complete comparative records are available in the two countries. The year 1909 was one of normal production in both nations, and the great war, which has revolutionized economic conditions everywhere, was still far distant. For the United States in the year 1909 the statistics of the federal census relative to manufactures are available. For the United Kingdom the Board of Trade returns have been utilized.

When quoting wool statistics it is customary to state figures in the original weight of the wool as clipped from the sheep. This original wool contains a varying percentage of foreign matter, dirt, sand and grease, which has to be scoured out before the wool can be used for manufacturing.

It would perhaps be more scientific to reduce all figures to a "scoured" basis, but in order to conform to the usual custom all figures herein quoted are in the so-called "greasy" weight of original wool.

In the year 1909 the Federal Bureau of the Census records a total use in the wool manufacture in this country of 560,000,000 pounds of wool

"in condition purchased." In addition a considerable quantity of wool was imported into this country in the form of manufactured goods. According to the most careful estimates a proper allowance for the wool requirement of these imports would bring the total amount of wool needed for the supply of the American people in 1909 up to not less than 609,000,000 pounds. Exports of wool manufacturers from the United States in 1909 were inconsiderable, as they have always been, except in the unusual conditions of the present war. The population of the United States in 1909 was in round numbers 90,600,000, and dividing this into the number of pounds of wool, as above stated, it appears that the per capita consumption of wool for the use of the American people that year was 6.7 pounds.

In the same year 1909, the amount of new wool, that is, the imports and domestic production less the exports of both, retained for use in the United Kingdom was 752,000,000 pounds. In addition there were brought into the United Kingdom imported wool manufactures an estimated amount of wool which, in addition to the new wool retained for use, would make a total of 838,000,000 pounds. As is generally known, Great Britain is a large exporter of wool manufactures, the wool requirement of which in 1909 is estimated to have been 595,000,000 pounds; therefore, subtracting the exports from the amount of wool retained in the year 1909, we have a total of 243,000,000 pounds of wool available for the use of the British people themselves. The population of the United Kingdom in 1909 was 44,100,000, and the per capita consumption of the British people in that year may, therefore, be estimated at 5.5 pounds, as compared with 6.7 in the United States.

Thus far only new wool has been considered and no estimate has been made of the amount of reworked wool entering into use in either the United States or the United Kingdom. The Federal Tariff Board in its recent inquiry into the wool

manufacture states that there were 900 rag grinding or shoddy producing machines in Great Britain, as compared with 330 in this country. Apparently, therefore, the United Kingdom, with one-half of the population of the United States, has available nearly three times the machinery capacity for the making of reworked wool or shoddy. A large amount of shoddy produced in the United Kingdom is of course exported in the form of fabrics, and a large amount is also retained at home and used in conjunction with new wool and other materials in the production of the heavier clothing of the British people.

It is estimated by conservative authorities that the total consumption of new wool in the United States in the calendar year 1917 was 650,000,000 pounds, not including wool contained in imported wool manufactures. During the latter part of the year American mills were engaged in producing the fabrics required for the greatly increased army and navy of the nation. It is the estimate of the Joint Committee of Wool Manufacturers, which co-operated during the spring and summer of last year with the Council of National Defense, that for a military force of 1,000,000 officers and men 120,000,000 pounds of raw wool would be needed in underwear, uniforms, overcoats and blankets; therefore, the wool requirements of the United States will grow steadily greater and greater as war demands intensify.

In the matter of raw material the woolen industry is today much more fortunate than many others which have only a few weeks or months' available supply. While the fact that the American production of wool is only one-third of the American consumption, makes a far-sighted conservation of the article a matter of wisdom, the figures given below show that there is no immediate cause for alarm, since the supply presently available is much in excess of the probable requirements for the next twelve months or more. An analysis of the existing condition as it appears to me is about as follows:

Wool on hand in the U. S. on Sept. 30, 1917....	600,000,000
Minimum amount received from the Cape (South Africa) since Sept. 30	30,000,000
Australian and East Indian wool turned over by British	100,000,000
Probable amount we will receive from South America (possibly more)	250,000,000
The coming U. S. clip..	280,000,000
Total	1,260,000,000

This supply is far more than we have ever consumed in any one year. Prior to the war about 600,000,000 pounds was our annual consumption, including carpets and other miscellany. Personally, I see no shortage in wool or advance in wool values. Of course, there might be a temporary rise on some particular grade. I fail to see, however, any reasonable argument why there should be a wool shortage in 1918.

The recommendation by the Manufacturers Committee to the Council of National Defense looking to the utilization of re-worked wool is in my opinion worthy of consideration and not to be disparaged as it has been in some quarters. Reworked wool can be introduced into fabrics which are used for overcoats and blankets so as to improve rather than impair their usefulness. It gives a better fitting property to the cloth, makes it warmer, closer, tighter fabric provided a judicious proportion is used.

The Manufacturers Committee, composed of patriotic and practical men, gave the Government their best judgment based on the knowledge and experience acquired through years of effort in practical manufacturing, in recommending the judicious use of re-worked wool.

I am willing to venture the statement that in the construction of from 90 to 95 per cent of all the overcoatings made in the world, including some of the finest fabrics, there is used a measurable quantity of re-worked wool or shoddy, so that the prejudice which appears to ex-

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ist against the use of this kind of raw material is unfounded and unjust under the modern methods of manufacturing.

As confirming this I may mention that all the heavier military cloth manufactured for export in this country under specifications established by their respective governments contained a large percentage of re-worked wool.

This judicious use of re-worked wool and shoddy makes it possible to reduce the cost of cloth to the consumer, and were it not for the use of this re-worked wool or shoddy, I doubt if there is wool enough in the world to properly clothe the human race.

Textile Products Double.

This has been a tremendous year with the cotton mills of South Carolina, as can be seen from the table of statistics published on this page. These figures were obtained from the records compiled in the office of Dr. A. C. Summers, commissioner of agriculture and industries, and are as near correct as is possible to get them. They are made from schedules filed by each of the industrial concerns in the State.

The most remarkable statement is the fact that the mills have increased the value of the manufactured product from \$75,000,000 in August, 1915, to \$155,901,909 in December, 1917. This is doubling the value of the product. Of course, part of this

is due to the increase in the price of cotton and cloth, but a lot of the increase is due to better manufacturing conditions.

While there was an actual decrease of 625 in the number of employees, there was an increase in a year of more than four million dollars in the amount of wages paid. This is nearly 33 per cent increase in two years. There is hardly another industry in the country that can make a better showing. The cotton mills have made these increases, which do not include bonuses paid and insurance contracts awarded to operatives of long continuous service, in free will and it has been a pleasure to the management, in most cases, to share with the employees the prosperity that has so long been withheld.

Since the 1st of August, the number of children under 16 years of age, engaged in cotton mill work has been reduced from 4,700 to 4,000. On the 1st of January, 1917, the number of children under 16 engaged in cotton mill work was 7,300. The state department, through Inspectors Bonned and Groeschel, has been indefatigable in its efforts to see that the state and federal inspection laws are enforced to the letter. They report no spirit of obstruction on the part of managers or superintendents.

There is an apparent increase in capitalization of \$7,700,000. Most of this went into repairs and new machinery and into enlargements. There have been few new undertakings in the last 36 months. There is an increase of about 20,000 in the number

of bales of cotton consumed in the mills.

In another table in Commissioner Summers' report will be found a statement that is interesting and that is the amount of coal consumed by the textile industry—567,031 in 1915 and 524,054 in 1917, showing a decrease of 9,500 tons.

The electric horse power generated by water fell off from 73,883 in 1915 to 67,445 in 1917, or a loss of 11,595. This is a rather singular statement in fact of the growing demand for all economic substitutions for the use of coal. The amount of electric horse power generated by steam increased in direct ratio as the water power reduced, namely, 13,160 in 1915 and 26,305 in 1917, or an increase of 11,979.

The total amount of direct steam power fell off from 80,792 in 1915 to 72,750 in 1917, and the amount of direct water power increased from 26,950 to 29,586.

The increase in the mill village population, as shown in other tables, increased from 126,746 to 132,827. This notwithstanding the fact that several hundred young men of the mill communities were members of the National Guard, volunteers or were selected for service.

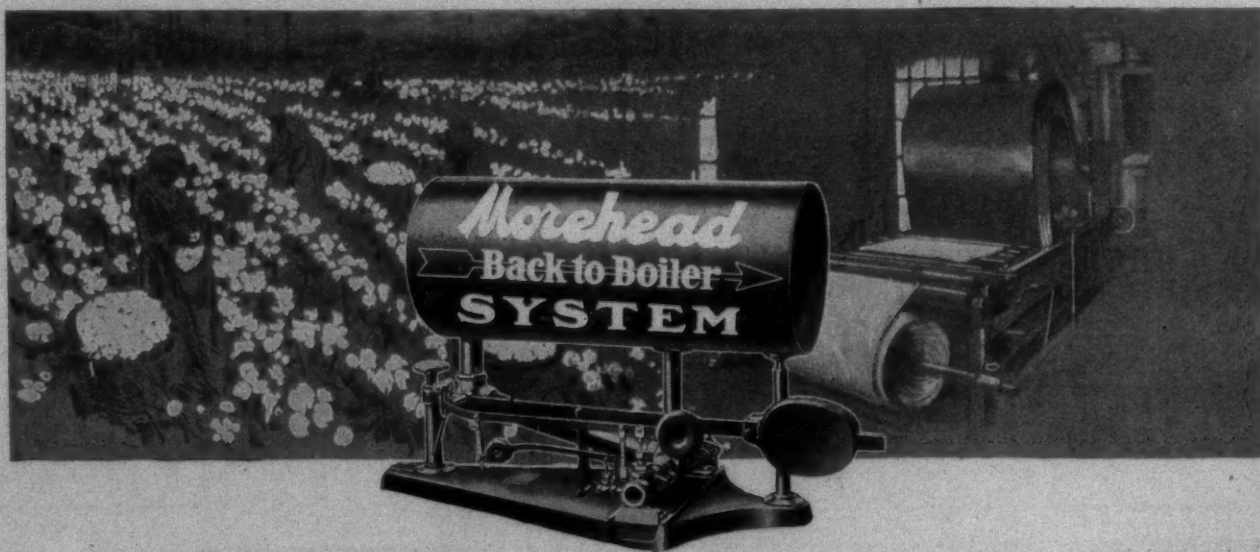
There were 165 establishments in 1915 and only 162 in 1917, indicating that the mills in operation have been doing intensive work rather than the great increase in output being due to an increase in the number of mills.—Columbia Record.

Cotton Consumption and the Coal Holidays.

We have received many inquiries asking for an estimate of the reduction in the cotton consumption that will be caused by the fuel holidays. We have replied that an accurate estimate is impossible.

Last season the American mills consumed about 7,300,000 bales of American cotton in a year that contained approximately 300 working days, including Saturday half holidays. This was at the rate of a little over 24,000 bales a day. If consumption is entirely suspended on the ten "coal-less" Mondays, the decrease would be 240,000 bales. There are, however, many mills that are run by water power or hydro-electric power. They will not stop. Others that are working on Government orders will also be kept running.

Some of the mills that will stop on Mondays will run overtime later in the week to make up for the arrears, and in so far as the direct effect of the coal order upon the factory consumption of cotton is concerned we are inclined to believe that it will be almost negligible. Its moral and indirect effect upon the consumption of the individual may, however, be important, for it is the first thing that has as yet happened to give those of us who stay at home a personal consciousness of the war and the need for economy that it implies.—Commerce and Finance.



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Working up Cotton Waste

To make this a straight article it must necessarily start at the warehouse where the cotton is stored after it has been weighed by the buyer or cotton grader. All the loose cotton that is dropped when sampling or handling by the truckmen is picked up and all the trash is picked out and the cotton is carried to the mixing room to be mixed gradually with the regular stock.

When opening the bales of cotton is picked from the bagging and saved while it is white and clean, and the loose strings from the bagging are picked off, as they will otherwise get into the cotton and be torn into fine shreds. Being of a longer staple these foreign fibres cause lumpy and uneven sliver at the drawing frames. Cotton should not be allowed to lie on the floors around the openers and get dirty. The longer it lies there the dirtier it becomes. Once soiled it becomes waste worth much less than clean cotton.

The troughs under the upright aprons beneath the small grid bars of the hoppers should be cleaned every day. The trash and short fibres thus obtained are slowly run through a mote or wollowing machine. The best of it is put into a bin to be used for waste yarn. The motes from all the pickers should be picked over and the lint that has fallen through the mote bars put into the short lints. A lot of good lint will be found around the damper between the mote bars and the screens. Some of it will be fit to put into white work.

See that the screens and dust flues do not allow the cotton to be sucked down through the discharge pipes. What goes the way of dust house route is raked up, run through the willow and baled for sale.

The card-flyings go into the waste product, also all the lint collected at the lickering, doffer, front and flats. The card strippings are kept separate from the flyings, as they are not run through the recleaning process. The impurities are so firmly imbedded in the strippings that they will not fall out in the willow. The sweepings from other departments are mixed with string and cannot be used.

Thread waste can be used by first running it through a machine that tears it into a fibrous form. Cloth can also be picked in this way. The machine has several spiked beaters run at a high rate of speed. This product is hard to handle on the lapping machines and cards, as the fibres do not hold together as well as at its first passage. The picked stock must be mixed in very slowly to prevent trouble.

Breaker laps can be made out of the strips. The flyings and picked thread and cloth waste are worked separately into laps and mixed on the intermediate aprons, three laps of strips to one of flyings, thread and cloth waste. A lap of low grade cotton in place of lap of strips will improve the mixing.

As the strips are much lighter, the feed apron on the breakers must be

run faster than when working white cotton in order to keep the laps heavy enough. It may also be necessary to slow down the delivery rolls on the breaker. This will increase the weight. The flyings and thread waste do not require this adjustment, as they run heavy on the spiked aprons of the hoppers. Run the fan at a fairly high speed and slow down the beaters. This stock needs very little beating, but a strong draft to remove the dirt.

Following are good speeds for the beaters and fans:

Three-blade beater, 800 r. p. m.
Two-blade beater, 1,000 r. p. m.
Fan on the finisher lapper, 1,250 r. p. m.

At these speeds the machine cleans the stock well and does not cause split laps on the cards. Oily or waxy substances in the cards may cause these laps to split. Breaking of the selvages on the cards is frequently a bad feature. This can be prevented by putting blocks inside the finisher lapper behind the screens, between the feed rolls and the front of the calendar rolls, and also on the faces of the calendar cheeks at the front where the lap winds on the slip-roll pin. These can be made of wood to fit in and the cotton will not hang to them if they are smoothed properly, varnished and allowed to become thoroughly dry before being put in the machine.

Some kind of lap-splitting devices must be used at all three processes of lapping. Some are made of leather strips and tacked on boards, others of wire fastened on a board and placed on the bottom screen inside the machine, fitting snugly where the screens come together at the points where the cotton passes to the calendar rolls. Still another form is cast and used behind the calendars next to the delivery rolls. A little dressing up with emery fillet will prevent the cotton from sticking. They are screwed to the plate between the delivery rolls and the calendars. It is a good plan to set the mote bars to remove as much waste as possible from under the lapper. This will make the work run better.—Textiles.

Over the garden fence the conversation had suddenly turned acrimonious.

"An' if yore boy 'Erbert ties any more cans to our pore dog's tail," was Mrs. Moggins' stern ultimatum. "e'll 'ear about it, that's all. Oh, an' par'aps you've done wiv that saucepan wot you borrowed last Monday."

"'Erbert," asked Mrs. Grubb shrilly, "wot 'ave you bin doin' to Mrs. Moggins' dog?"

"Nothin', ma!" replied the small boy, unblushingly.

"There," said his mother triumphantly.

"An' you returned 'er saucepan yesterday, didn't you, dearie?"

"Sent it back by 'er dog!" said 'Erbert calmly.—The Passing Show.

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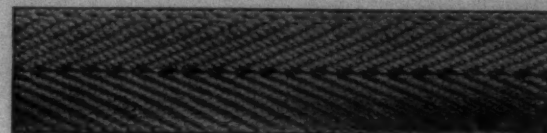
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Opportunity for Revision of Freight Rate Fabric.

(Continued from page 3.)

in which a carrier can properly accept less than a remunerative rate by reason of water competition, it is nevertheless generally true that the rates of carriage upon railroads should be fixed in accordance with the cost and value of transportation by rail. If the fixing of rates on this basis to points where water competition exists should result in stimulating water competition, no real or lasting harm to the American public can accrue. Ultimately our country should make far greater use of its waterways, and for immediate warlike purposes the operation of the railroads on a profitable basis should be more important than the continuance of the ancient skirmishing between water routes and rail routes, always to the detriment of the earnings of the railroads and frequently to the extinction of the water carrier.

Space permits only the merest scratching of the surface of this theme. Dozens of other instances could be given. The opportunity to Federalize the railroads while the States are in the mood not to resist would bear enlarging upon. Suffice it to say that the revolving years have at last brought us the priceless chance to make railroad rates adequate, equitable and scientific.

To sum up, the great opportunity of the director general of railroads is to throw competition into the discard, and to operate the railroads on the basis of cost or value of service. This is the logical, philosophical thing to do. Localities and producers may be temporarily or even seriously hurt by such treatment. During the present period of accelerated production, however, we have presented the best possible occasion for a change of policy in regard to fixing rates, as the producers and users of materials will have abundant opportunity for rearranging their affairs against the end of the war. Meanwhile, the demand for such communities as are being actively manufactured is so great that they can readily bear rate increases that might put producers out of business in less active times. Therefore, let us rewrite the tariffs, with all speed compatible with accurate justice.—Robert Walker in Commerce and Finance.

If the cotton mills of this state are forced to shut down under Mr. Garfield's orders, it is possible that they will help to sustain their employees. Many of them will. Yet all are classed by congress as heartless oppressors.—Columbia Record. The Newberry mills did not have to be told to do this. They did the right thing from the first.—Newberry News and Herald.

Stude A—I need five dollars and I've only got four.

Stude B—That's easy. Pawn the four dollars for three dollars and sell the pawn ticket for two dollars."—Lehigh Burr.



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Our experience as a pioneer in the application of motors for individual drive and that gained during a quarter of a century devoted to the design, building and commercial application of motors of all kinds will be of inestimable assistance in the selection of motors adapted to your particular service requirements.

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Have Proved their Worth

With Cotton worth from 25 to 35c. and Tallow almost unobtainable, the unbelievers in the quality of **SIZOL** have been induced to test it and our claims of **SIZOL** efficiency have been more than substantiated.

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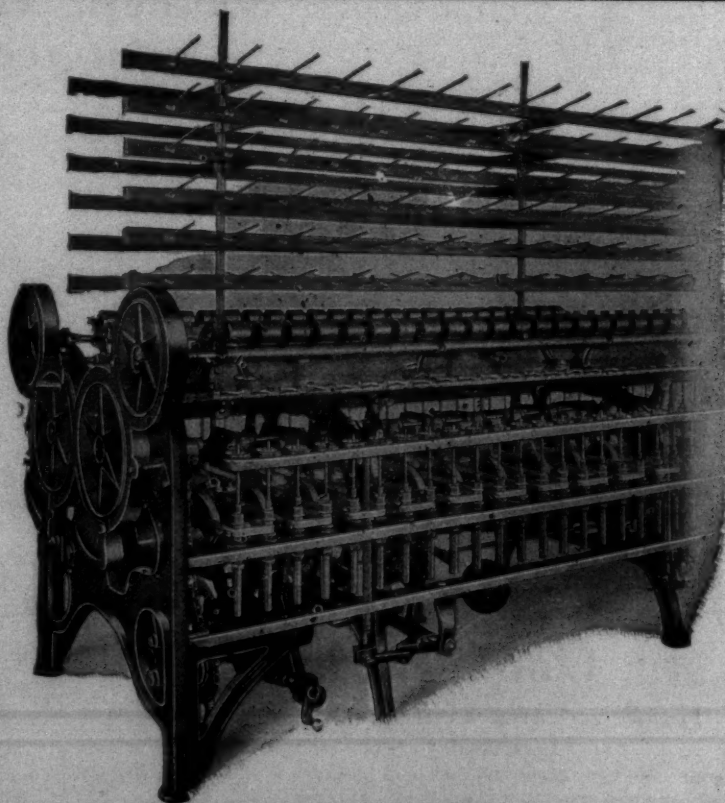
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GEORGE WITHERSPOON,

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TAPE-DRIVEN TWISTERS

**Save 50 per cent. operative power
Produce more even yarn.**

COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Southern Agent, FRED H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Contest Begins Next Week.

Next week we will begin the contest for the best practical paper on "Grinding, Setting and Operating Cotton Cards."

Eight articles have already been sent in for this contest, but we want a much larger number and specially want the practical ideas of practical men.

We want every one who has good ideas on this subject to send in an article and we will correct all errors in spelling, etc.

All articles should be sent as early as possible as they will be published in the order received.

Contest Rules.

1. Articles must not be longer than three full columns.
2. Articles must be signed with assumed names but the real name and address of the writer must be known to us.
3. The subject, "Grinding, Setting and Operating Cards" will include anything that has a bearing upon the subject.
4. Articles must be original and articles that include paragraphs or sections of former articles on this subject will be thrown out. The contestants and all of our readers will be requested to call our attention to any articles that show evidence of having been copied.
5. Articles will be published by us in the order received and the judges will be instructed that where two are of equal merit the decision shall be given to the one received first.
6. No article which is received after February 15, 1918, will be considered in the contest.
7. The contest will be decided by seven practical men who, acting independently of each other, shall read the article and give us their opinion relative to which is the

What Do You Know About Cards?

Do you know how to properly grind revolving flat cards?

Do you know how to set up a card, after it is ground, so as to do first class carding?

Do you know how to get production and quality from cards and how to prevent things that cause bad work?

ENTER THE CONTEST

First Prize \$10 Second Prize \$5

During the month of February we will run a contest for the best practical article on "Grinding, Setting and Operating Cotton Cards," and we want every man who has practical ideas on this subject to enter the contest.

All who enter the contest will receive two free copies of the book containing all of the articles contributed.

Southern Textile Bulletin

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

best and second best. A vote for two copies presented to each contestant. first place will count (1) and a vote for second place will count one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$).

8. The article receiving the largest number of the judges' votes will be declared the winner and its writer will receive \$10.00. The writer of the article which receives the second largest vote will receive \$5.00.

9. After the contest the articles will be printed in book form and

Temperature of Size Box.

Editor:

W. H. G., Jr., asked for temperature of size box, and not seeing any answer to this, I thought that I would give him this information. I have lately made some tests along this line, and I find that the size should be kept just above the boiling point all the time that the slasher is running. If W. H. G., Jr., will

have thermometers put on his slasher box so that this temperature can be kept at 215, he will find that he will increase the strength of his yarn and the weight of it, and that the shedding at the looms will be less. The number of the yarn has nothing to do with the temperature.

I. A.

Nelson's Practical Loom Fixing.

Nelson's "Practical Loom Fixing," price \$1.25, was published in Nov., 1917, and is generally considered to be the best book on this subject that has ever been issued. It has the advantage of being written in simple language so as to be easily understood by any loom fixer.

A cotton mill can make no better investment than to purchase and distribute these books to their loom fixers, second hands and overseers.

Durex Top Roll Varnish.

Every mill in the South that has ordered enough Durex Top Roll Varnish to paint all of their spinning rolls and thereby been able to compare roll covering bills, has sent in repeat orders.

The mills that order one or two gallons and paint a few rolls are not in a position to judge the benefits and saving.

It is a well known fact that oil works into the ends of leather top rolls and causes them to come off sooner than necessary.

If there was no other benefit from Durex Top Roll Varnish, the fact that it makes the rolls oil proof and extends their life, is enough to justify its cost.

Leather and wool cloth are expensive today and Durex Top Roll Varnish is the best known method of reducing the amount needed for roll covering.

Roller coverers "knock it" because it reduces the number of rolls they receive for re-covering.

Order 5 or 10 gallons and paint all of your leather top rolls and watch the drop in your roll covering bills.

Top Roll Varnish Co.,

Crompton, R. I.

Joseph Sykes Brothers,

Huddersfield,

England

Card Clothing Manufacturers

Hardened and Tempered Steel Wire Plow Ground Card Clothing

Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burrisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent

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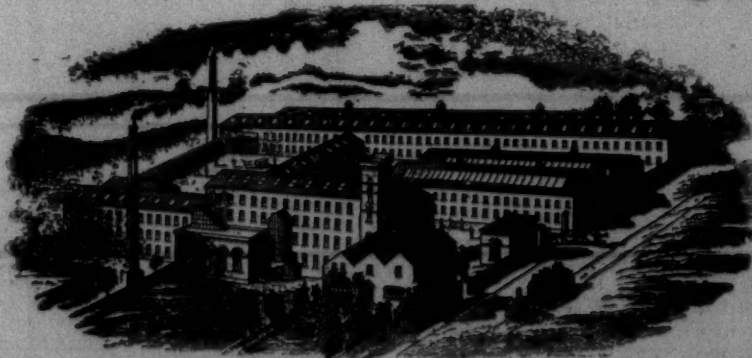
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ATLANTA, GA.



Imports of Cotton Goods in India.

Imports of cotton goods represent about 33 per cent of the total foreign imports. In 1916-17 the quantity of piece goods imported was 90,352,925 yards, valued at \$8,783,383, and twist and yarn 9,701,865 pounds, valued at \$4,654,321, as compared with 111,793,870 yards of piece goods, valued at \$7,327,003, and 12,130,311 pounds of twist and yarn, valued at \$4,178,701, in 1915-16. The report of the collector of customs says:

"The market at Madras showed considerable fluctuations during the year, and it often happened that piece goods, bought in a moment of considerable activity, actually arrived to a deadly dull market. The chief feature of the year was the speculative purchases of colored yarns and goods, owing to the general view that the scarcity of dye-stuffs would cause a considerable rise in the price of dyed goods. Large stocks were carried forward from the previous year's purchases, and these, added to the continual rise of prices in Manchester, tended to reduce the imports in gray and white piece goods. Fairly brisk sales took place as usual from September to November, and, though prices were high, a fair amount of buying from Manchester took place to replenish stocks. A sudden rise in prices at home, however, put further buying out of the question, and business practically ceased from January to March, 1917. During these last months local prices rose 25 to 50 per cent, owing to shortages of certain qualities in the bazaar.

Imports of cotton twist and yarn declined by 29 per cent in quantity but rose by 11 per cent in value. Mule yarn declined by 56 per cent, the high rates prevailing in Manchester and the absence of dyes enabling Indian mills to compete successfully in producing yarns, especially counts 31 to 40, at a cheaper rate than home supplies. Under colored yarns, the common counts (1 to 20 and 31 to 40) were in good demand, and, as these were no dye-stuffs to color the country-made yarns, weavers often resorted to using imported 40's doubled, in place of the usual country-dyed 20's. Imports of other yarns declined by 21 per cent.

The total imports of cotton piece goods decreased by 19 per cent in quantity but increased by 20 per cent in value. The decrease in quantity was the net result of smaller imports of gray and white piece goods, partly set off by larger imports of colored goods, due to the continued demand arising from the desire to have bright colored goods whatever the price may be. As it has been very difficult to obtain dyeing materials locally, there have been increased imports. Commerce Reports.

Our Country, Right or Wrong.

The coal conservation order of the Federal Fuel Administration directing stoppage of industry for 15 days is a frank admission of the failure of prior plans and naturally arouses doubt of the efficiency of the latest solution of the problem.

Nevertheless, every loyal textile manufacturer and operative will endeavor to carry out the spirit of the order like a good soldier. Manufacturers and business men generally will interpret the order in a common sense manner and will not close their plants or buildings, unless by so doing they will actually save coal. Pending more specific instructions the plants operated by water power or hydro-electric power will not curtail, but will restrict the use of coal for heating and steam. Plants operated by fuel oil and gas will be similarly governed. Nor will mills curtail the use of coal when by so doing goods in process or in stock would be injured seriously. The running of plants nights or Saturday afternoons, as proposed in some quarters, would be a violation of the spirit of the order if coal were used for power and lighting and should not be countenanced.

These and other important details that were not elucidated in the original order will undoubtedly be made clear in later explanation. Nothing can be said that will remove the belief that the Fuel Administration has precipitated the grave disaster it was expected to prevent. However, this is war and the textile industry will obey orders and criticize afterwards. We may feel that it is a case of our country-wrong, when it might just as well have been our country-right, if we had enjoyed capable leadership; but it still is our country—right or wrong.—Textile World Journal.

E. S. DRAPER

Landscape Architect and City Planner

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PROFESSIONAL SERVICE IN

- Laying out New Mill Villages
- Improving Old Mill Villages
- Beautifying Mill Grounds and Mill Villages

ROPOSIZE MAKES YARN STRONG

Does Not Scale. Will not turn sour.
Will Bleach Out Easily

Carolina Sizing and Chemical Company
Charlotte, N. C.

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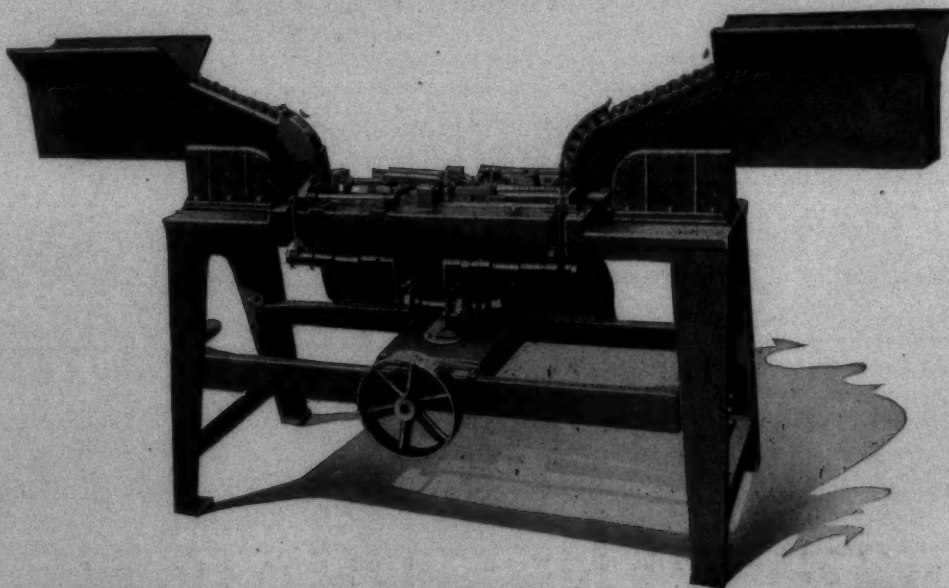
For SPINNING, SPOOLING, TWISTING, made from
SELECTED STOCK of ROVING or YARN, single or ply.

Any Size or Weight.

SAMPLES AND PRICES Cheerfully Furnished.

ORLEANS COTTON MILLS, INC.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.



It cleans 80,000 Quills per day, without damage.

Only two operators necessary.

Separates Quills and Waste.

98 per cent. Cleaning Efficiency.

Full and complete information cheerfully furnished

Write quick if you want prompt shipment.

THE TERRELL MACHINE COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday By

Clark Publishing Company

Offices: Room 609 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance.....\$1.50
Other countries in Postal Union.....3.00
Single Copies......10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the postoffice at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918

Those Visiting Congressmen.

Last Fall several Senators and a number of Congressmen took a pleasure trip to Europe and now all of them are back in Washington posing as military experts.

According to a report of a hearing before the Committee on Military Affairs each of these congressmen knows exactly how to win the war and is criticising every one who does not have exactly the same ideas.

The Congressional representatives were wine and dined in London, Paris and Rome and made a few trips along some well protected trenches. They talked to a few officers and soldiers who filled them full of camp gossip and one of them actually fired a cannon, probably in the attitude of a girl firing a pistol for the first time.

There was not a man among them who could be classed as of more than medium ability and there were several such as Senator Kenyon, who is regarded as a "sissy" among men and a theorist among thinkers.

In order to attract attention this bunch of tourists are almost without exception criticizing our army organization and trying to place it in disrepute before the people of this country.

The War Department made a serious mistake when it permitted congressmen and senators to inspect our forces in France.

Keating Bill Test Case to Be Heard.

On last Monday Solicitor General John W. Davis made a motion before the United States Supreme Court to advance the hearing of the case of R. H. Dagenhart vs. Fidelity Mfg. Co., which is the test case of the Keating Child Labor Law.

Solicitor Davis promised last October to move to advance the case for hearing in January but the test cases of the draft law and other similar cases of immediate importance prevented him from making the motion for the advancement of the Dagenhart Case.

Under the regular formula the Supreme Court will next Monday announce the date upon which they will hear the Dagenhart case and it is expected that it will be heard early in March.

Mr. Clark was in New York last week for a conference with the attorneys for Dagenhart and they are actively at work upon their brief.

A desperate effort is being made by the National Child Labor Committee to influence the United States Supreme Court through publicity in the Washington papers and through speeches in Congress.

The hearing on the Dagenhart case will attract very wide attention for it is one of the most far-reaching cases that has been before the Supreme Court in recent years.

Time to Change Selling System.

On last Saturday we attended at Greensboro, N. C., an interesting meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina.

A matter of vital interest was, of course, the fuel situation and the Garfield order, but the real live discussion at the meeting was a revision of the system under which cotton goods and yarns are sold.

For many years the cotton mills of the South have been under the heel of the commission merchants and the buyers of goods and yarns and the rules for selling were made by the commission houses.

On account of the fact that the mills, almost without exception, were under financial obligations to their selling houses they were powerless to bring about any change.

The unusual period of prosperity has made the cotton mills of the South financially independent and if there is ever to be a change it should be put into effect now while the mills hold the whip handle.

It is certainly reasonable that the mills should sell goods f. o. b. cars and that all ownership and responsibility should cease when the goods are delivered to the railway in good condition.

Some contend that goods should be sold "at mill" and the customer assume the risk of embargo, but such contention is hardly fair or reasonable, as customers can not be expected to pay for goods that have not been delivered to the railway for transportation.

At the meeting in Greensboro on Saturday the following resolution was adopted:

"It is the sense of this meeting that each manufacturer of piece goods notify their commission house that all orders taken after April 1st, 1918, are to be f. o. b. with freight allowance to destination not exceeding 50 cents per 100 pounds and that secretary of Association write secretaries of the associations in the other Southern States of our action and invite their co-operation. Regarding yarns we endorse the action of the Hard Yarn Spinners' Association that after March 1st, all yarn be sold f. o. b. mill with no freight allowance."

The action in regard to not paying freight on yarns was but an endorsement of action already taken by the "Hard Yarn Spinners' Association," and which will probably be taken by the Soft Yarn Spinners' Association.

It makes no real difference to the buyer of yarns whether he pays 32 cents for yarns delivered or 31½ cents and pays the freight himself but it is much better for the mill

and saves paying commission on the half cent per pound which is included to cover freight.

If the mills of the South will stand together they can obtain these just reforms in the selling methods.

Commission houses must cater to the wishes of the buyers of goods but a tip has come from some of the better and more progressive firms that they would like to see these reforms and that the time is ripe.

The North Side Woman's Club of Denver.

3263 Perry St., Denver, Col.,
January 24, 1918.

Mr. David Clark,
Managing Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,

Dear Sir:

I have examined with interest your "Health and Happiness Number" of the Southern Textile Bulletin. I was extremely ignorant regarding this country's cotton industries, so I thank you for so much information.

If conditions are as pictured in your Bulletin surely no fault could be found with the Southern cotton mills. I am regretting that you show no pictures of the children at work. Children at play and dressed in their best are always more attractive than children at work. Again thanking you.

Respectfully yours,

Laura C. Stott,
President N. S. W. C.

California Federation of Women's Clubs

San Francisco, Jan. 18, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Clark:

Your "Health and Happiness" number showing conditions existing in the cotton mills of the Southern States has been a revelation to me; and I consider it of such educational value that it is to have a place in our club library, that all the four hundred and fifty women belonging to the California Club may see and read of the wonderful improved methods of running cotton mills at the present time. Thanking you very much for sending us the valuable copy. Very truly yours,

(Miss) Margaret B. Curry,
President California Club.

Monroe, N. C., Jan. 28, 1918.

Mr. David Clark,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I have been wanting to write you and extend to you my appreciation of your noble effort and master success in your production of one of the ablest editions of its kind I have ever seen, and I presume I speak the mind of all the mill people North and South, even though they have not taken the time to write you a personal letter of congratulations. The educational effect of this Health and Happiness Number will be far reaching to the unbiased mind. May you be spared always that you may continue this great work of opening the eyes of the blind. With best wishes for your health and happiness, I am, Yours very truly,

J. H. Merritt,
Supt. Jackson Mills Co.

Personal News

J. P. Abney is now president and treasurer of the Ninety-Six (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. W. Gaines has been elected secretary of the Ninety-Six (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

T. L. Greenhill is now overseer of spinning in the Home Cotton Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

G. C. George has accepted position as spinning overseer at Atlanta (Ga.) Woolen Mills.

W. P. Castleberry is now overseer of spinning for the Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.

T. M. Plonk, from Elberton, Ga., is now superintendent of the Cherokee Falls (S. C.) Manufacturing Co.

G. S. Souther from Aurora, Ill., is now second hand in weaving at Postex Cotton Mills, Post, Texas.

O. B. Ward of LaGrange, Ga., has accepted position as overseer carding at the Atlanta (Ga.) Woolen Mills.

Tom Allsep has accepted a position as second hand in spinning at the Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C.

W. B. Sawyer has left the Fidelity Mill of Charlotte to accept a position as overseer of carding at Alta Vista, Ga.

J. J. West from Cumberland, N. C., has accepted a position as overseer of spinning Cheraw Cotton Mills, Cheraw, S. C.

P. O. Wilson, overseer of spooling and warping at Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C., has been promoted to overseer of spinning, spooling and warping.

Clarence Bowden has resigned position with Millstead (Ga.) Mfg. Co., and accepted position with the Pinkerton Detective Agency of Atlanta, Ga.

J. A. Crosby, formerly of the Crescent Spinning Mill at Augusta, is now overseer of carding and spinning for the Huss Manufacturing Co. at Bessemer City, N. C.

R. B. Davenport of Chattanooga, is elected to the board of directors of the Walker County Hosiery Mills, LaFayette, Ga., succeeding G. W. Davenport, deceased.

H. M. Deason has resigned as overseer of spinning at Eva Jane Mill, Sylacauga, Ala., to become second hand of spinning at the new Bibb Mill, Porterdale, Ga.

Henry B. Pappa has resigned office position with Newnan (Ga.) Mills and accepted a position as traveling representative of Hamburger Mills, Columbus, Ga.

W. C. Leak of Rockingham, N. C., pioneer cotton manufacturer, and president of the Pee Dee Mfg. Co., died at a Charlotte hospital Wednesday afternoon, following paralysis.

O. S. Smith of the Eva Jane Mill, Sylacauga, Ala., has been promoted from second hand in spooling and warping to overseer night spinning.

Jas. B. Knight has resigned as spinning overseer at Morgan-Hamilton Mills of Nashville, Tenn., and accepted position as carder and spinner at Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

5434 Walnut St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
January 27, 1918.

Mr. Clark:

Dear Sir: I received your letter and the "Health and Happiness" number of the Southern Textile Bulletin, and wish to thank you for drawing my attention to this matter of the cotton mills of the South.

While I have never heard a word of criticism of any sort about the operation of these mills, and as a result have no prejudice to overcome, I have read this pamphlet from cover to cover with great pleasure, and satisfaction. I thought at first I would glance over a few pages, but I soon became so interested that nothing but the whole would satisfy me. These are stories of real life among the industrial people which, by the way, make up the greater part of humanity.

As you intimate, labor in the past and labor today are two entirely different and distinct propositions. I realize that the welfare work instituted by the employer has resulted in vast advantage and happiness to the employed. It has brought them

from poverty, squalor and filth into not only clean but beautiful surroundings. The education they receive makes men and women with better things, and brings to them a broad and unprejudiced outlook on life. Evolution is a slow process, but we are all moving forward, especially of late years, with great strides.

It is said the camera cannot lie. I see no indication of poverty, distress, or even overwork in the beautiful pictures shown in this number of the Bulletin. Reasonable work does not hurt people; it is their attitude toward it that brings pleasure or pain. I do not believe that labor is a curse as the Bible would have us believe, but I do believe that the busy men and women are the happy men and women.

It is said that "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," but after the close study I have given this subject as related in the Bulletin this saying cannot be applied to the cotton mills of the South. I wish you great success in your work for the betterment of the race.

Mrs. Sarah Archer,
President Woman's Club of Pittsburgh.

Ozark, Ala., Jan. 24th, 1918.
Mr. David Clark, Managing Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark: I have received and read with great interest your "Health and Happiness" number and wish to say you deserve great honor as this number exceeds anything of its kind ever gotten up and brings more light to the people of the living conditions among our Southern cotton mill operatives and the relationship that exists between the mill owners and the operatives.

I wish to congratulate you to the highest. With my best wishes and kind regards to you, I am

Yours very truly,
B.W. Bingham, Gen'l Supt.

FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS

Albany Grease has given a lubrication service of great efficiency and high economy in textile mills. Use Albany Grease on every bearing in the mill from the main bearing of the engine in the power plant to the last bearing on the last run of line shafting. Write for samples.

ALBANY LUBRICATING CO

708-10 Washington St., New York



Head Machinist Killed by Live Wire.

Gastonia, N. C.—J. W. Cashion, aged 44, head machinist at the McAden Mills, McAdenville, was instantly killed at two o'clock Monday afternoon by accidentally coming in contact with a live wire.

Cashion was at work in the basement, preparing to adjust a drop light. He placed his hand on a pipe near the ceiling which was thereby shoved against a wire, according to those who witnessed the accident. There was a flash and the machinist was instantly killed, receiving five hundred volts.

The wire was insulated, but it is supposed the pipe struck the wire with sufficient force to rub the insulation off or break through it. The dead man leaves a widow, and three children by a former marriage.

Hydro-Electric Users Seek Definite Rulings.

In order to get a definite ruling on the status of plants operating with hydro-electric power, as regards their closing on Mondays, a delegation of Charlotte manufacturers and power representatives went to Washington. Those in the party were W. S. Lee, of the Southern Power Company; Arthur J. Drape, manufacturer, and Winston D. Adams, secretary and treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, of Charlotte, and C. E. Hutchison, manufacturer, of Mt. Holly.

These representatives will seek to show the fuel administration that nothing is gained by the cessation of operations of plants using hydro-electric power, inasmuch as it requires as much heat to keep the plants from freezing as it does to operate them. Thus the electric power will be going to waste.

Do your bit—but don't talk of it before hand!—Ex.

We Manufacture Sulphur Khaki, Sulphur Olive Drab, Benzi Brown RHB, Benzi Fast Yellow A, Benzi Sky Blue Benzi Green FFG.

American-made products equal in every respect to pre-war types. Also

Sulphur, Direct, Acid, Top-Chrome, Cotton Chrome, Basic, Spirit, and Oil Colors

Southern Office: Danville, Va. N. H. BENFIELD, Manager.

AMERICAN ANILINE PRODUCTS, Inc.

80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Rossville, Ga.—The Richmond Hosiery Mills have established branch plants at Graysville, Tenn., and Charleston, Tenn.

Danville, Va.—The Ellis Hosiery Co. has been put in operation at this place by J. Allen Crews. It has 50 machines on half-hose.

Graham, N. C.—The White Cotton Mills recently organized by W. E. White, will manufacture knit tubings. R. B. Tate is superintendent.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Fulton Hosiery Mills, a branch of the United Hosiery Mills at Chattanooga, Tenn., has been established in this city with 86 machines. F. C. Nicholson is local manager.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Chickasaw Hosiery Mills will be incorporated at an early date with a capital stock of \$200,000. A. W. Thronley is president. It is expected to operate 80 machines on ladies hose.

Collettsville, N. C.—The officers of the Collettsville Hosiery Mills recently mentioned as organized are: President J. L. Garron of Valdese, N. C., and secretary and treasurer I. L. Green of Collettsville. It will have 50 machines on half-hose.

Spray, N. C.—Everyone employed in the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills received a United States War Savings Certificate, with a \$5 stamp attached, and the promise of another \$5 stamp to all who are with the company next Christmas.

Kings Mountain, N. C.—W. T. Rankin and C. B. Armstrong of Gastonia have purchased the Anna Cotton Mills at Kings Mountain, for \$104,000. The plant has 4,000 spindles, which will be increased to 8,000 and later to 10,000. Fifty cottages for operatives will be erected.

Lawndale, N. C.—The Elmore Knitting Mills recently organized at this place with capital stock of \$12,000, have 20 knitting machines run by gasoline engine and making half-hose. The officers are: President, Decatur Elmore; secretary and treasurer, W. R. Newton and superintendent, Elmer McKinney.

Blackville, S. C.—J. M. Farrell has completed all arrangements for the Sunlight Hosiery Mills, to have an initial daily capacity of 400 dozen pairs of half-hose, and to be increased in units of 400 dozen. A 13x70-foot mill building and a 50x40-foot dye-house, two stories, of brick and concrete, will be erected at a cost of \$30,000. The machinery will include 60 knitters, with electric-power drive, costing \$50,000.

Bladenboro, N. C.—The Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Inc., recently held their annual stockholders and direc-

tors meeting. The usual dividend together with a special was declared to be payable February 1, 1918. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: H. C. Bridger, president; C. O. Bridger, secretary; C. C. Dunn, assistant secretary; J. L. Bridger manager. This corporation reports a very successful year for 1917 and brighter prospects for 1918.

Glove Factory For Southern Industrial Institute.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Southern Industrial institute community is very much interested in a new glove factory, the most recent addition to the plant of the school. Machinery has been installed for several weeks in a specially constructed building, 30x50 feet, and the pupils are busily engaged in learning the ins and outs of how to make gloves. A bequest of the late Mrs. Redding of Charlotte, amounting to \$500, was employed in partially defraying the costs incident to the new industry.

When the plant is being operated to capacity, its output will run over 100 dozen pairs of cotton flannel work gloves a day. This glove has been popular in the north and west a number of years, but is just beginning to come into use in the south. None the less the market demand at present exceeds the available supply. The raw material for the plant is obtained from a Newton mill and its output is disposed of in part locally and in part in the larger jobbing centers of the north.

The equipment at present in use in the factory consists of a large cutter, capable of cutting forty-eight layers of flannel at one operation, and eight sewing machines.

New Soap For Cleaning Mill Floors.

Greenville, S. C.—Another new industry which will be shortly added to those of Greenville is the "Gingo Soap Company," which will make a specialty of a cleansing compound for textile mill floors. Many cotton mills in this vicinity use large quantities of floor preparations for keeping their floors free of grease and dirt, and the new company will begin business with the primary object of supplying these needs. R. C. McCarter, a young man from Greer, will be the president of the corporation, while his associates will be well known business men.

Mr. McCarter originated the formula for Gingo (which by the way is pronounced "Jin-go") while in the employ of one of the largest Pacific Coast borax companies, and he has been engaged during the past six months in making up sample lots of his compounds for use in various mills.

They have been used with success and it is confidently expected that this home product will be largely used by Southern mills.

Mills Driven by Hydro-Electric Power May Run Heatless Mondays.

Fuel Administrator Garfield has issued no order giving any state or local administrator authority to close down hydro-electrically driven mills on heatless Mondays, where their operation does not in any way increase the use of fuel, a committee representing the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association was told at a conference with Doctor Garfield in Washington. But it will be necessary for such mills to store their products on Monday so as to avoid freight shipments.

The committee was told by the federal fuel administrator that the question of whether or not to operate cotton mills on Monday was a matter to be left largely to the conscience and patriotism of each operator, bearing in mind that it was the fuel administration's unchangeable determination to save fuel.

Senators Overman of North Carolina, and Hoke Smith of Georgia, accompanied the committee, which was headed by Stuart W. Cramer, chairman of the association's legislative committee, and A. J. Draper, vice-president of the association, both of Charlotte, N. C. Senator Smith, after an interview with Doctor Garfield, voiced the opinion that it was a patriotic duty of the mills to operate on Monday.

The fuel administrator was told that the cotton mills represented by the committee do not use coal except for heating purposes and that only for brief part of each day, the friction of the machinery and individual dynamos being sufficient to make the temperature comfortably high in the Southern States where most of the nine million spindles of the associations' members are located. It was asserted, too, that if mills were idle on Mondays their operatives would burn more coal in their homes in the mill villages, and the fuel administration was asked to consider the mills and mill villages as a unit in dealing with the matter.

Mr. Cramer asked Senator Hoke Smith what he considered should be the policy of the cotton mills in pursuance of the administrator's statement. Senator Smith replied that, under the circumstances, he considered it the patriotic duty of all mills situated as above described to run full time on Mondays as on other days.

Hard Yarn Spinners' Association.

York, S. C., Jan. 29, 1918.
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.
Gentlemen:

At the meeting of the Hard Yarn Spinners' Association held in Charlotte, N. C., January 16th, a majority of the members of the association, representing about two hundred mills, and a million and a half spindles, voted to sell all yarns, beginning March 1, 1918, f. o. b. mills without any freight allowance.

At the meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association held in Greensboro, N. C., on January 26th, this association voted to adopt the Hard Yarn Spinners' Association rules as to yarns. This step was taken by the association to eliminate many questions arising from the freight element, and it is believed is a step in the right direction along economical lines.

The old custom or abuse of selling yarn delivered has been in vogue for years and it will require readjustment by both the buyer and the seller, as eliminated freight will be reflected in the price paid for yarns. This is in line with the piece and woolen goods factories which are now selling f. o. b. mills.

It is believed that the mills will have the hearty co-operation of the commission men and the brokers in introducing this new ruling, and that it will be put into practice without any friction between the buyer and the seller.

The revised rules of the association will be mailed out by individual mills to their customers in a few days.

Yours very truly,
Carl H. Hart,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GLASGOW SIZE No. 1

A scientifically prepared Size of good penetration, made from special and high grade products.

It lays the "beard" of the yarn and gives an exceptionally smooth, pliant and good working warp, of non-chafing quality.

It is easily removable in the subsequent operations of bleaching and finishing.

JACQUES WOLF & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

Passaic, N. J.

Definite Order to the Mills.

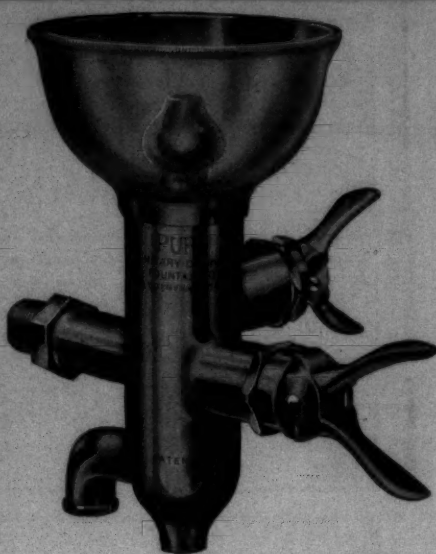
Hydro-electric mills are affected by the fuel conservation order. B. B. Geer, Deputy Federal Fuel Administrator for South Carolina has issued the following orders:

Attention is called to the statement of the Fuel Administration at Washington that to secure benefits of the order on transportation mills operated by water or hydro-electric power should not operate on Mondays, and during the period covered by the Garfield order, no mill can run more hours than usual on the days, Tuesdays to Saturdays inclusive which means that a mill heretofore running 60 hours a week in the day can for the period of the order run but 50 hours, that mills running at night can run the usual hours for four nights only, that mills that observed the Garfield order and were closed last Monday and Tuesday can run this week in the day no more than 40 hours, that mills running at night for three nights only, usual hours.

The second order calls attention to the fact that manufacturers of certain goods and of certain articles for the government are exempted, and notifies all mills expecting to operate under the exemptions to report promptly to Mr. Geer with certain statements.

B. B. Gossett, state fuel administrator, received a communication from the fuel administration at Washington stating that all efforts through public sentiment and the press should be used to have all mills operated by water or hydro-electric power shut down on Mondays prescribed in order. Mr. Gossett states that during the period covered by Mr. Garfield's order no mill will be permitted to run more hours than usual on the days, Tuesdays to Saturdays, inclusive. This means, says Mr. Gossett, that a mill that has been running heretofore 60 hours in the daytime will be permitted during the period covered by the order to run only 50 hours. Mills running at night will be allowed to run the usual hours for four nights only. Mills that observed the Garfield order and were closed down on Monday and Tuesday of this week will be permitted to run during this week in the daytime a total of 40 hours; mills running at night for three nights only, usual hours.

Mr. Gossett and Mr. Greer communicating with the treasurers of the South Carolina cotton mills stated that the following are exempted from the regulation of January 17th. All manufacturers of woolen and cotton yarns for the purposes of weaving into 16 to 30 ounce Meltons, also manufacturers of 16 to 30 ounce Meltons the spongers and shrinkers of this cloth; manufacturers of woolen coats, breeches, overcoats



DURING THESE STRENUOUS TIMES

We must conserve. Why not do your share by economizing?

Begin by making your labor more efficient. The first step "Provide Sanitary Conditions in Your Water Drinking System." Install the

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain

Why?

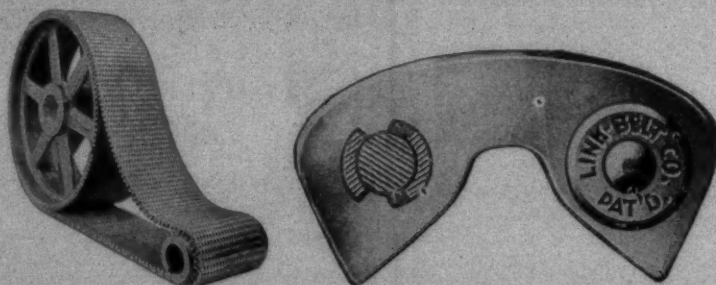
BECAUSE It promotes health
It Prevents spread of disease
It saves water
It SAVES TIME

ADDED RESULT—EFFICIENCY

Investigate our proposition. A postal will bring full information.

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.

342 Main St., Haydenville, Mass.



This is the LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN

Which is so popular in Textile Mills for the Transmission of power. It affords smooth, positive operation for machines from motor or lineshaft. Short centers are easily arranged, making it possible to encase the drives, providing "Safety First" protection for the workers, and enabling the chain to run in a bath of oil.

The success of Link-Belt Silent Chain is due to its patented Pin-Bushed-Joint construction, shown in section above. It comprises two case-hardened liners or bushings, and a case-hardened pin—found in no other chain. The liners, or bushings, which are removable, extend across the entire width of the chain, thus doubling the bearing surface and halving the pressure on the joint. The pin is free to, and does, rotate with reference to the bushings and presents every particle of its surface for wear. As a result the chain maintains to the end its high initial efficiency of over 98%.

Get the facts from our 128-page price list Data Book No. 125. Or, if you desire, an experienced Link-Belt engineer, located conveniently near, will confer regarding your power transmission problems, and make recommendations as to the best method of driving your machine.

LINK-BELT COMPANY

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Louisville, Ky., F. Weble, Starka Bldg.

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Knoxville, Tenn., D. T. Blakey, Empire Bldg.

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Cars, Boxes, Barrels and Superior Mill Receptacles sold by Southern Mill Supply Houses.

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Leatheroid Sales Company

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Selling Agents for The Leatheroid Mfg. Company

and blankets for army, navy uniforms and sub-contractors for the same, also manufacturers of 12-4 and heavier duck for the United States government and thread and cotton yarn manufacturers engaged in making them into tents and equipment for the United States government.

All mills that expect to run under the above exemptions are required to report the fact to B. B. Geer, deputy federal fuel administrator, Box 946, Greenville, S. C.

MORSE SILENT CHAINS

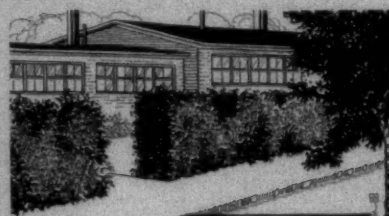
Efficient—Durable

Morse Chain Company

ITHACA, N. Y.

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Geo. W. Pritchett Greensboro, N. C.



Fruit Trees Please Your Employees

Fruit trees about the homes of your mill-village will please the employees, furnish shade and attractiveness to the grounds, and bear luscious fruit a few short years after planting.

Mill owners have found it a profitable investment to furnish fruit trees to their employees, who plant and care for them.

For more than a half century the J. Van Lindley Nursery Company has raised fruit and shade trees, roses and shrubs that have given satisfaction on the grounds of thousands of people.

Write us about your planting problems.

Landscape Department

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Oak Avenue

Pomona, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING

COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods have become stronger during the past week, but owing to the uncertainty of transportation mills have been slow to sell and buyers have not been able to find the cloths wanted for early use. Selling agents for large mills making gingham and napped cottons for fall delivery have been compelled to cut orders down and apportion the limited product that can be turned out before October.

Some houses formally opened their fall lines and an unprecedented number of buyers was on hand to place orders. Prices are higher than at any time since the Civil War, which fact does not seem to deter buyers' anxiety to have commitments entered, sellers report.

Napped goods of all descriptions, especially flannelettes, are demanded in prodigious quantities and in most instances orders of only a meagre percentage of the number of cases requested are accepted. Many buyers are in New York this week endeavoring to obtain supplies of flannelettes with which to make pajamas and night robes for the army hospitals abroad. Orders for thousands upon thousands of these garments have been given through the Red Cross.

It is explained by sellers that it is ordinary for buyers accustomed to coming to New York at this season of the year for from 100 to 200 cases of flannellettes to ask for 800 or 1,000 cases this year. At first their orders were not understood and sellers and salesmen looked askance at such requests; besides question of credits is not a secondary consideration where such enormous sales are concerned. But how enough goods for the Red Cross orders will be supplied is problematic, the trade reports. It is not at all unlikely, explained one converter, that the government may have to requisition goods at the mills, which would cut off the napped fabrics for civilian trade entirely. A nearly normal amount of napped goods is being manufactured for the next fall selling season, but indications are the government will need practically everything of this character loomed.

There has been a better demand for wide fabrics for general civilian purpose, and heavy brown cottons and print cloths have advanced to still higher prices. Government and other war demands continue the dominant influence in the trade. There are more export inquiries being received, most of which cannot be taken care of as mills are already closely engaged on goods for the next 10 weeks' delivery.

It seems difficult for the merchants to arrive at a just conception of the relations of production and distribution, consequent upon the shutting down of mills, and the congested conditions of transportation facilities. For this reason they are disposed to sell cautiously. Jobbers, on the other hand, are anxious to cover their forward needs lest fur-

ther curtailment of mill output will be followed by greater scarcity.

Prices are as follows: Print cloths 28-inch 64x65's, 9 3-4 cents; 4x60's 9 1-2 cents; 38 1-2-inch 64x64's 13 cents; brown sheetings, southern standards, 21 cents; denims 2.20 indigoes 32 1-2 cents; tickings 8-ounce 37 1-2 cents; prints 13 cents; staple gingham 18 cents; dress gingham 22 1-2 cents.

India Trade With the United States.

India imports from United States showed a marked advance in 1916-17 over the previous year, rising from 5.66 per cent of the total to 7.36 per cent, while exports to the United States increased from 2.17 per cent to 3.21 per cent. Naturally, a large portion of this increase was due to higher prices, but many articles now appear in the lists of imported goods which were hitherto imported entirely from Europe. America has a wonderful opportunity at the present time to secure a large portion of the Indian trade. There is a genuine and increasing demand for American goods, because of a shortage in other countries and because of quality. Of course there are instances of short shipment, substitution, etc., which hurt prospects, while shortage of tonnage has worked great hardships, but the main drawback to a great and lasting increase is the American manufacturer's unwillingness to help buyers. Hence the presence of the middleman in the shape of export houses. If American manufacturers would quote s. i. f. Bombay prices instead of f. o. b. quotations, the middleman's profits could be eliminated.—Commerce Reports.

Yarn Exports from India.

The value of the cotton twist and yarn exported in 1916-17 was 1,810,000 pounds, valued at \$379,232, as compared with 5,960,000 pounds, valued at \$839,049 in 1915-16. The trade with Shanghai, which was considerable in 1915-16, was not maintained. Exports of cotton piece goods slightly declined, amounting to 28,360,000 yards, valued at \$3,807,550. Gray goods, chiefly to Ceylon, the Stratis Settlements, and the Federated Malay States, declined from \$86,624 to \$56,127. Under colored goods the value of lungis and saris rose from \$3,357,885 to \$3,521,724, and other sorts from \$131,396 to \$196,282. The chief demand for Indian textiles comes from the Madras coolie working abroad, the Stratis Settlements and Ceylon taking by far the larger part of the trade.

The trade in Madras handkerchiefs, the product of handlooms in the northern districts of the Presidency, declined from \$445,447 to \$135,938, partly owing to the restrictions placed on the importation of these goods into the United Kingdom, from which country they are usually re-exported to Africa.—Commerce Reports.

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Towry & McArthur - Lincolnton, N. C.

The Mark of
Sterling Value
in Electrical
Work.



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Guerry
GREENVILLE
South Carolina

J. K. LIVINGSTON & CO.
COTTON MERCHANTS
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"STAPLE COTTON A SPECIALTY"

Over 200 Representative Mills of the South are Equipped with Our Apparatus

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING & CUTTING APPARATUS

COMPRESSED OXYGEN, 99.5 PER CENT PURE

Completely Equipped Job Welding Shops at Atlanta and Charlotte
Write Us for Information

BIRD-WILCOX COMPANY, Inc.

Atlanta Chattanooga Charlotte Savannah

Cut Your Roller Covering Bill

"DUREX TOP ROLL VARNISH prevents lapping, preserves the leather, increases the life of leather top rolls thirty to fifty percent. 250 cotton mills in the South now use this varnish.

TOP ROLL VARNISH COMPANY

Box 31

CROMPTON, R. I.

St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

Providence, R. I.

A. ST. ONGE, President

Charlotte, N. C.

FOUNDRY SPECIALTIES

Soft Clean Gray Iron Castings Cast Tooth Gears for Kitson Pickers
Cast Iron Mill Spittoons Safety Guards for Kitson Pickers
Motor Pulley Castings Loggerhead Castings for Pickers
Doff Box Wheels and Stands

COCKER MACHINE & FOUNDRY COMPANY
Machinery Department, Gastonia, N. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — The closing down order and slow transportation had its effect in making business slow so far as putting new business through. There were many inquiries for yarn, but few orders.

The local inquiries were largely for spot or quick deliveries, and large quantities were not wanted. Some of the dealers reported having inquiries aggregating from 300,000 to 1,000,000 pounds from manufacturers scattered over the country, who want yarn. Dealers say the trouble is to get yarn, either transportation is slow, or spinners will not quote, to offers, and to inquiries they reply that they cannot make the deliveries wanted, or they do not want to sell.

Some of the dealers are of the opinion that the market is on the verge of a price reaction. The buying, except for war contracts, is hard to mouth. No one is buying in anticipation of probable needs. Even when figuring on contracts, manufacturers are not placing orders for yarn until they have landed the business.

Toward the end of the week there were signs of softening in prices for some numbers. One dealer attributed it more to the cotton situation than to an increase in the supply of yarn. From his standpoint everything indicates a bumper crop this year.

For 10s Southern frame spun carded cones spinners' prices ranged from 54½ to 56 cents, or about a cent on the average, above the prices quoted the previous week. Spinners reported that toward the close of the week that they could not buy the grade of cotton they used for less than 34 cents in the South. At that price for cotton, the next quotations on yarn will be considerably higher.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s.....	52½	20s.....	56½
6s.....	53	22s.....	57
8s.....	53	24s.....	58
10s.....	53½	26s.....	58½
12s.....	54½	30s.....	60
14s.....	55	40s.....	73

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

4s.....	53	24s.....	57
6s.....	53½	26s.....	58
8s.....	53	30s.....	59
10s.....	53½	36s.....	70
12s.....	54	40s.....	72
14s.....	55	50s.....	1.00
16s.....	55	60s.....	1.10
20s.....	56		

Southern Single Chain Warps.

8s.....	53	22s.....	57
10s.....	53½	24s.....	58
12s.....	54	26s.....	58½
14s.....	54½	30s.....	60
16s.....	55	40s.....	72
20s.....	56		

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s.....	53	24s.....	56
10s.....	53	26s.....	57
12s.....	54	30s.....	58
14s.....	54	40s.....	70
16s.....	54½	50s.....	1.05
20s.....	54½		

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones.

6s.....	52	20s.....	58
8s.....	53½	22s.....	58½
10s.....	54½	24s extra.....	63½
12s.....	55½	26s.....	63½
14s.....	56	30s.....	63½
16s.....	56½	40s.....	73½

Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.
6-4 slack —46 8½ hard —46
6-4 slack —46 twist..... —46

A. M. Law & Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities.

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks

Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	120	125
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	160	—
Anderson Cot. Mills, S. C., com.	40	—
Anderson Cot. Mills, S. C., pfd.	80	85
Aragon Mills, S. C.	105	130
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	120	—
Arkywright Mills, S. C.	165	180
Augusta Factory, Ga.	—	38
Avondale Mills, Ala.	140	150
Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.	175	200
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	135
Brandon Mills, S. C.	93	95
Brogan Mills, S. C.	75	85
Calhoun Mills, S. C., com.	102	105
Calhoun Mills, S. C., pfd.	99	—
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	132	140
Chiquola Mills, S. C., com.	134	145
Chiquola Mills, S. C., pfd.	85	88
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	115
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	120	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	115	120
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	108	—
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	100	106
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	78
Decotah Mills, N. C.	160	—
Drayton Mills, S. C.	30	—
Dunbar Mills, S. C., com.	55	58
Dunbar Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	96
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	102	—
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	250	—
Enoree Mills, S. C.	—	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	62
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	175	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	92
Gainesville Cot. Mills, Ga., com.	80	87½
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	102	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	97	101
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	80
Greenwood Cot. Mills, S. C.	135	145
Grendel Mills, S. C.	175	190
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	125	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	200	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	185	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	120	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	98	101½
Jackson Mills, S. C.	150	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	118	125
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	95
Lancaster Cot. Mills, S. C.	150	—
Lancaster Cot. Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	—
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	—
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	145	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	25	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	102	108
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	125	—
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	135	140
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	—
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	115	—
Monarch Mills, S. C.	—	95
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	175	—
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	112	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	94	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.	98	—
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	110	113
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	120	126
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	100	—
Panola Mills, S. C.	60	—
Palzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	140
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	130	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	175	185
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	130	—
Poinsett Mills, S. C.	95	—
Riverside Mills, S. C., com.	8	—
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	110	—
Saxon Mills, S. C.	135	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	60
Spartan Mills, S. C.	150	175
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	80	—
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	300	—
Union-Bu. Mills, S. C., 1st pfd.	94	97
Union-Bu. Mills, S. C., 2d pfd.	17	20
Victor-Monaghan Mills, S. C.	—	—
Victor-Monaghan Mills, S. C., pfd.	93	96
Victor-Monaghan Co., S. C.	—	—
Victor-Monaghan Co., S. C., pfd.	64½	66
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	60	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	85	—
Watts Mills, S. C., com.	10	—
Watts Mills, S. C., pfd.	30	—
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	120	—
Williamston Mills, S. C.	115	—
Woodruff Cot. Mills, S. C.	120	126
Woodside Cotton Mills, S. C.	—	—
Woodside Cotton Mills, S. C., com.	75	—
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	—	75
Woodside Cotton Mills, S. C.	—	—
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, S. C.	155	—
guaranteed	—	83

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Manufacturers

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MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, ETC.

Write for prices and free samples

KEYSTONE FIBRE COMPANY

YORKLYN, DELAWARE

Seamless Roving Cans, Steel Clad Trucks
Doffing Cars, Mill Boxes

QUALITY FIRST

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES

WILSON COMPANY,

Greenville, S. C.

"AMALIE" TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Are Employed by SOUTH'S

LEADING COTTON MILLS
ADVISE US OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

262 PEARL ST

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

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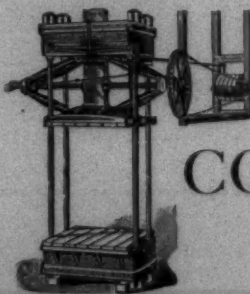
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SONNEBORN BROS.

DALLAS—SAN ANTONIO—TULSA

THE "STANDARD"

BALING PRESS



FOR

COTTON MILLS

AS MADE BY

Boomer & Boschert Press Company

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Send for Catalog.

J. B. Foster has been promoted to overseer of weaving at the Oneida Mills, Graham, N. C.

T. E. Raht of Macon, Ga., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Hamburger Mills, Columbia, S. C.

A. B. Carter Elected Secretary of Southern Textile Exposition.

A. B. Carter, secretary of the Southern Textile Association, has been elected secretary and assistant treasurer of the Southern Textile Exposition. As Mr. Carter has been an active factor in organizing the Southern Textile Exposition he is especially well qualified for the position.

Attempted Suicide.

Robert Wolfe, aged 20, an operative in the Loray Mill, at Gastonia, N. C., is at the Gaston Sanatorium in a critical condition as the result of a self-inflicted bullet wound through the right lung. Leaving the supper table at the home of Walter Blackwell in West Gastonia where he was staying temporarily, Wolfe went to his bedroom, sat down on the edge of the bed and shot himself with a Smith and Wesson thirty-eight. To those who immediately went to his side he said that he intended to shoot himself through the heart but missed fire somehow. He was taken at once to the hospital, where his condition is considered grave though not necessarily fatal. Domestic troubles, it is understood are responsible for his rash act.

Child Labor Hearing Attracts Attention.

Washington, D. C.—The entire nation is interested in the "child labor law" test case brought up from North Carolina by District Attorney Hammer, of the western district. The importance of the case is shown by the fact that the attorney general has asked that it be advanced. John W. Davis, solicitor general of

the department of justice, in his motion for advancement, declared that he appeared for the appellant, W. C. Hammer, and asked the court to advance the cause for hearing on a day convenient to the court.

"Appellees Reuben and John Dagenhart," said Mr. Davis, "are the minor sons of Appellee Roland H. Dagenhart, and were employed by Fidelity Manufacturing Company, a corporation of North Carolina. After the passage of the so-called 'child labor law' of Sept. 1, 1916, the minors, through their father, as prochein ami, instituted in the district court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina, a suit in equity against the Fidelity Manufacturing Company and William C. Hammer, United States attorney for the western district of North Carolina, praying for an injunction restraining the Fidelity Company from discharging the minors from its employ because of any provisions of the said 'child labor law,' and also restraining the said United States attorney from enforcing against the Fidelity Company any of the provisions of that law on the ground that the law is unconstitutional.

"An order to show cause issued. The Fidelity Company filed an answer, and the United States attorney a motion to dismiss the bill of complaint on the ground that the law is constitutional. The motion to dismiss was denied and the injunction directed in accordance with the prayer of the bill of complaint, the district court holding the 'child labor law' unconstitutional and beyond the power of Congress to enact. From this decree an appeal to this court was allowed by the lower court on petition of the United States attorney.

"The case is of importance to the department of labor in the administration of the 'child labor law' and to the department of justice in the matter of enforcing the criminal provisions of that law. For these reasons and because the case is one of general public interest an early

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

.....1917.

Name of Mill.....

Town

Superintendent

Carder

Spinner

Weaver

Cloth Room

Dyer

Master Mechanic

Bradford Soluble Grease



Unexcelled as a softening agent in the finishing of Cotton fabric. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.



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We have for prompt delivery 4000 spools 4 1-2 inch traverse, 3 1-2 inch head, 3-8 inch bore. We manufacture all sizes and can make prompt delivery.

Greenville Spool and Manufacturing Co.,
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200 Devonshire Street BOSTON, MASS.

Less Waste---Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

Greenville, S. C. Providence, R. I.

determination by this court is desirable."

The opposing counsel in this case concurred in the request for its advancement. A time for argument will be fixed in the near future.

The decision in this case will be most important, for it is the first test in the supreme court of the United States. The case is No. 704.

Railroad Rates to Be Increased.

Washington, D. C.—In deciding the inter-mountain rate case the interstate commerce commission authorized trans-continental railroads to increase rates from eastern points to Pacific seaport cities to the level of the rates now prevailing to inter-mountain points.

Then simultaneously the commission refused to allow railroads to cancel existing commodity rates on shipments of less than a carload and apply higher class rates.

Rail and water rates on shipments by way of Galveston were authorized increased to the level of all-rail rates between the east and west. Rates on commodities for export may be raised, according to the commission's decision.

The commission found that the former reason for maintaining lower through rates to Pacific ports from eastern territory than to the mountain territory were removed when ships formerly in service between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard by way of the Panama canal were removed for trans-Atlantic service.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Machinery for Sale.

For sale for immediate delivery, Revolving Top Flat Cards, Pickers, Roving Machinery, Spinning Frame Looms. Guarantee Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Machinery For Sale.

For sale 36 deliveries of Pettes drawing metallic rolls, 40-inch cam. Can be seen running any time in February. Also a few hundred 10-inch cams. One pair H. & B. roving frames, 4x8, 208 spindles, can be seen running. Apply to C. L. Upchurch, Star Thread Mill, Athens, Ga.

WANTED AT ONCE.

GOOD DRAPER AND STAFFORD LOOM FIXERS AND WEAVERS, BLOW OFF HANDS, SWEEPERS, SPINNERS, DOFFERS AND GENERAL MILL HELP. GOOD, HEALTHY PLACE TO LIVE. HOUSES ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AS TO PRICES APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITE TO A. T. BROWN, SUPT.; R. A. SIMS, WEAVER; R. L. HOWE, CARDER; W. P. CASTLEBURY, SPINNER, GLENN-LOWRY MFG. COMPANY, WHITMIRE, S. C.

Wanted at Once.

Four or five thoroughly competent Draper loom fixers to overhaul seven hundred Draper looms. Good price for good men. Recommendation must accompany application. Apply to A. F. Brown, superintendent, or R. A. Sims, overseer of weaving, Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.

Dyer Wanted.

We would like to secure the services of a competent second-hand, thoroughly familiar with indigo, to take charge of small plant on indigo. If you are not familiar with indigo please do not apply. State how soon you can come. Address Kenneth Gant, Secy. and Treas., Neuse, N. C.

Twisters For Sale.

Four Twisters in good condition, 144 spindles each. 3 3-4 gauge, 2 3-4 rings, 6-inch traverse. Can be seen in action in N. C. mill. Address N. C., care Textile Bulletin.

Boiler for Sale.

For sale—One new 78x20 return tubular boiler complete. Boiler has never been installed and prompt shipment can be made direct from factory. For details address Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.

Overseer Wanted.

Wanted overseer for spinning room. 10,500 spindles on hosiery yarn 18s to 20s. Must be good manager of help and a hustler for production. Unless you can meet these requirements, and can furnish good reference you need not apply. The Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C.

Machinery for Sale.

For Sale—Lowell Warpers, Lowell Cloth Brush, Dutcher Temples, Shuttles, Card Clothing and Roving Cans; all in good second hand condition. Address Machinery, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—A FEW DRAPER WEAVERS, \$12.00 TO \$15.00 PER WEEK. ALL DAY WORK. WILL PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION. CLIFF BARNES, OVERSEER OF WEAVING, COLUMBUS MFG. CO., COLUMBUS, GA.

Card Grinder Wanted.

First class card grinder experienced on Saco-Lowell cards. Must be able to manage help. Man with family preferred. Thirty-three new cards. Will pay good man \$15.60 per week. Universal Winders hands wanted on single and two ends up. Spinners for right line. Write: W. A. Prince, Supt., Crown Plant, Macon, Georgia.

FRAME FIXER WANTED

WANT—One good fly frame fixer for Woonsocket frames. Will pay good man \$15.85 per week. Send recommendation with application.

I. N. DUNN, Superintendent
Warren Manufacturing Co.
Warrenville, S. C.

The Wise Fool.

"The good die young," observed the Sage.
"Oh, I don't know," commented the Fool. "As far as jokes are concerned it is the bad that die young."—Ex.

L. GRANDIN GROSSMAN ATTORNEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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"NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

Cotton Ginned.

The quantity of cotton ginned in the United States from the growth of 1917 prior to January 16, 1918, was 10,569,475 bales, compared with 11,137,712 bales in the corresponding period ending January 16, 1916. These statistics, which were prepared by the Bureau of Census, are in running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters. The fig-

ures include 185,972 round bales for 1918; 189,004 for 1917; and 106,968 for 1916. The number of sea island bales included is 88,747 for 1918, 115,592 for 1917, and 90,671 for 1916. The distribution of sea island for 1918 by States is: Florida, 36,862; Georgia, 45,651; and South Carolina, 6,234.

The statistics for 1918 are subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season prior to January 1 are 10,438,488 bales.

Overseer Beaming Wanted.

Overseer of beaming and slashing for mill of 800 looms on fancy dress gingham. Must understand designing. Apply Box 303, Burlington, N. C.

Employment Bureau

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had special experience on market yarns and am also expert carder. Fine references. Address No. 2042.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 18 years of experience and am 46 years old and married. Strictly sober. Can give references. Address No. 2048.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Have had long practical experience and have been superintendent for several years and giving entire satisfaction but for good reasons desire to make a change. High class references. Address No. 2044.

WANT position as carder and spinner. 19 years as carder and spinner and 10 years as overseer. Experienced on Nos. 3's and 25s white and colored work. Now employed as carder and spinner and have held present job four years. Address No. 2054.

WANT position as manager or superintendent or both of a yarn or plain weave mill, am at present employed as manager and superintendent, and giving satisfaction in present position and have good reason for wishing to make a change. Have 15 years' experience as carder and spinner and superintendent in some of the best Southern mills. Age 35, married, and can give best of reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2046.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience, but desire to change. Good references. Address No. 2057.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Have had 26 years experience in carding and spinning and five years as overseer. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2058.

WANT position as superintendent. Have filled position as superintendent of one of the largest mills in South Carolina and have had splendid experience. References if desired. Address No. 2050.

WANT position as general manager, agent or treasurer or small or medium size Southern mill either on yarn or cloth. Have had experience on both business and practical sides of cotton manufacturing and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2051.

WANTED. Position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill. Am now employed as superintendent and only want to change for larger mill and to better my condition. Am strictly sober and have diploma from I. C. School. Am practical from picker to finishing department. Best of references from present and former employers. Address No. 2052.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am now employed and have held present position satisfactorily but prefer to change. Fine references. Address No. 2053.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had experience on both carding and combed yarns in first class mills and can furnish high class reference. Address No. 2024.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have long experience in carding and spinning and am now employed. Fine references. Address No. 5057.

WANT position as superintendent of mill of 10,000 to 15,000 spindles. Am now superintendent of a small yarn mill and giving satisfaction but wish to secure a larger position. High class references. Address No. 2086.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a young man who has handled one mill as superintendent and made a great success. Experienced on both carded and combed yarns in all departments. High class references. Address No. 2083.

WANT position as superintendent. Have successfully handled some of the largest mills in the South and am considered a first class cotton manufacturer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 2082.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Am experienced on both white and colored goods. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2045.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning at not less than \$4.00 per day. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish first class references. Address No. 2036.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have been running present room for 15 months and given entire satisfaction but wish to secure larger mill. Can furnish very good references. Address No. 2078.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Have had long practical experience and have been handling position as superintendent and given entire satisfaction but wish to make a change. High class references. Address No. 2068.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long practical experience as carder and also some experience in combing. Can furnish best of references from present employers. Address No. 2067.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am an expert on weaving and finishing as well as every department in the mill. Good references. Address No. 2071.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill. Have had 12 years' experience as superintendent of good mills and can give A-1 references. Have good reason for wanting to change. Married. Age 41. Experienced on both white and colored carding and combed goods. Address No. 2076.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Am now running carding and spinning. Fine references. Address No. 2081.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2080.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience and can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2059.

WANT position as superintendent of carding in large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 2061.

WANTED position as superintendent of hosiery yarn mill or carder and spinner or corder or spinner. Have had long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent of hosiery yarn mills, and can furnish good references. Am now employed, but for good reasons would like to change. Address No. 2062.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving or designing in large mill. Have had long practical experience and am at present employed. Address No. 2089.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on carding and combing and am now employed in one of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish high-class references. Address No. 2093.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Can furnish high class references from all former employers. Address No. 2094.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or cloth mill. 25 years experience and at present employed as superintendent of yarn mill. For further information Address No. 2096.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 2097.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced on both plain and fancy weaving and can furnish the very highest references from all former employers. Address No. 2098.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as superintendent of both weaving and yarn mills and am giving satisfaction on present job but wish to change for larger job. High class references. Address No. 2099.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room on either plain or fancy weaving. Have experience on both and can furnish first class references as to ability and character. Address No. 2101.

WANT position as superintendent of small weaving or yarn mill or overseer of large card room. Am now employed and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2103.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am now filling a large position with entire satisfaction and have made good profits for my present mill. For satisfactory reasons would prefer to change and would like to have a financial interest in the mill which I manage. Can give references of the highest character from all former employers. Address No. 2105.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large carding room. Am now employed as superintendent and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2106.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am at present overseer of spinning and have several years' experience as overseer of carding. Can furnish good references and would not consider less than \$4.50 per day. Satisfactory reasons for wanting to change. Age 34, married and have family. Address No. 2107.

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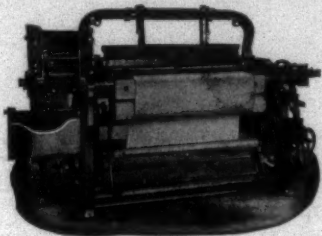
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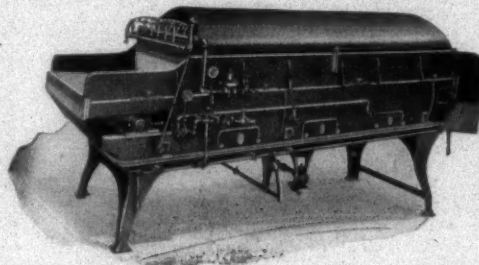
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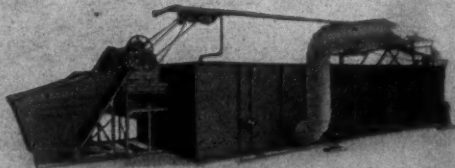


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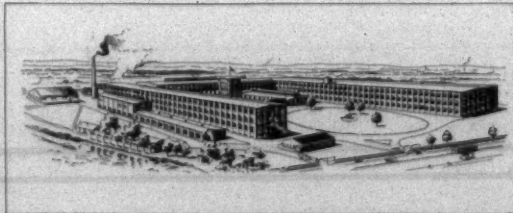
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